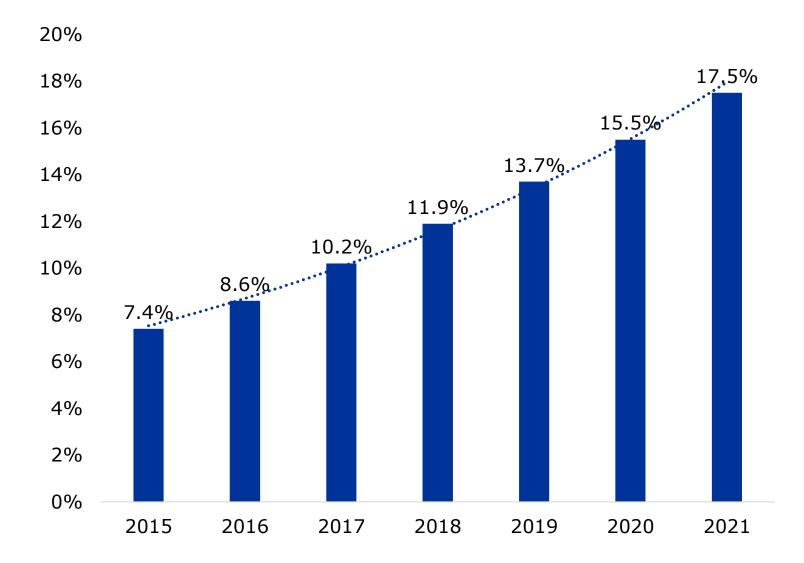
How are consumers using collection points? Evidence from Brussels

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Share of total global e-retail sales



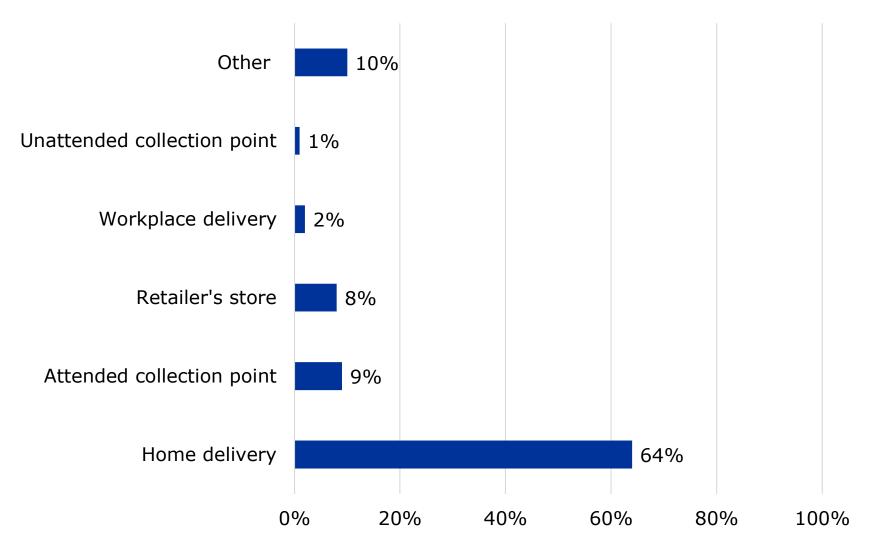
Reference: Statista, 2019

Environmental impact of deliveries

Emissions per single-item **general merchandise** basket (kg CO2e)



Consumers' delivery preferences



Reference: Comeos, 2018

Environmental impact of deliveries



42 unattended collection points 646 attended collection points

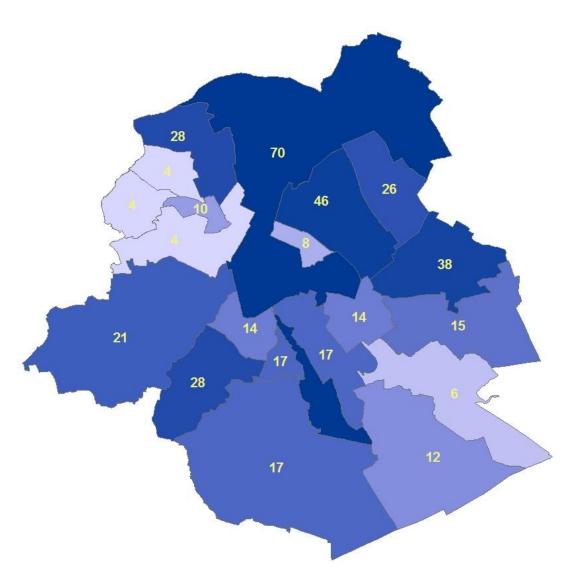
Advantages	Sources
For logistics service providers	
More consolidation	(Deutsch & Golany 2018; Yuen et al. 2018; Kedia et al. 2017; Brown & Guiffrida 2014)
More successful deliveries	(Morganti, Seidel, et al. 2014; Deutsch & Golany 2018; Yuen et al. 2018; Kedia et al. 2017; Zhang et al. 2018; Nabot & Omar 2016; Cardenas, Dewulf, et al. 2017; Morganti, Dablanc, et al. 2014)
More efficient delivery rounds	(Morganti, Seidel, et al. 2014; McLeod et al. 2006; Giuffrida et al. 2016; Cardenas, Dewulf, et al. 2017)
Less vehicle-kilometres per delivery	(Xiao et al. 2017; Moroz & Polkowski 2016; Carotenuto et al. 2018; Kedia et al. 2017; Durand & Gonzalez-Feliu 2012; Cardenas, Dewulf, et al. 2017; Morganti, Dablanc, et al. 2014)
Less transport-time per delivery	(Xiao et al. 2017; Zhang et al. 2018)
Less fuel consumption per delivery	(Moroz & Polkowski 2016)
Less operational costs per delivery	(Morganti, Seidel, et al. 2014; Deutsch & Golany 2018; Carotenuto et al. 2018)
For consumers	
More flexibility	(Morganti, Seidel, et al. 2014; Xiao et al. 2017; Carotenuto et al. 2018; Cardenas, Borbon-Galvez, et al. 2017)
More convenience	(Deutsch & Golany 2018; Edwards, McKinnon, Cherrett, et al. 2010; Yuen et al. 2018)
Less waiting time	(Yuen et al. 2018)
Less risk of theft due to unattended delivery	(Kedia et al. 2017; Nabot & Omar 2016)
More local pick-up (compared to depots)	(McLeod et al. 2006)
For collection points	
More footfall	(Weltevreden 2008)
More revenues	(Weltevreden 2008; Carotenuto et al. 2018)
For society	
Less emissions	(Iwan et al. 2016; Moroz & Polkowski 2016; Carotenuto et al. 2018; Yuen et al. 2018; Lemke et al. 2016)
Less congestion	(Moroz & Polkowski 2016; Yuen et al. 2018)
Less noise	(Moroz & Polkowski 2016)
Less sidewalk parking	(Yuen et al. 2018)

Research objective

To identify how consumers use collection points and how they travel to and from these points.

	Bookshop / press	Florist shop	Local supermark et	Computer / household appliances	Tobacco shop	Gas station	Photoshop	Musical instrument shop	Total
Monday	43	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	57
Tuesday	11	12	12	8	0	0	6	0	49
Wednesday	0	0	25	14	7	0	6	0	52
Thursday	16	11	17	0	0	0	0	7	51
Friday	18	9	25	0	0	0	5	0	57
Saturday	27	0	6	8	10	7	0	10	68
Sunday	8	17	12	14	0	0	0	0	51
	123	49	103	52	17	7	17	17	385

Respondents as Percent of Total





First part Second part survey context

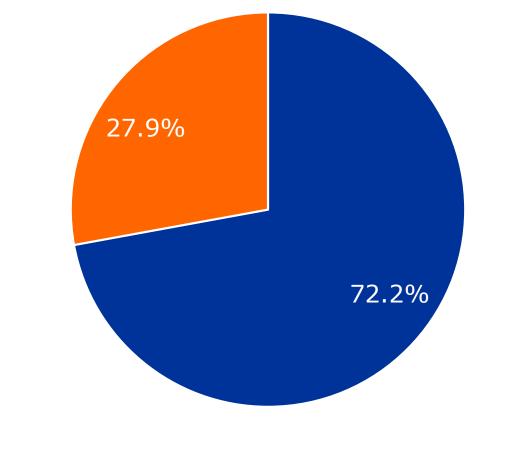
collection point use:

- nature of collection
- order information
- collection point satisfaction
- travel information

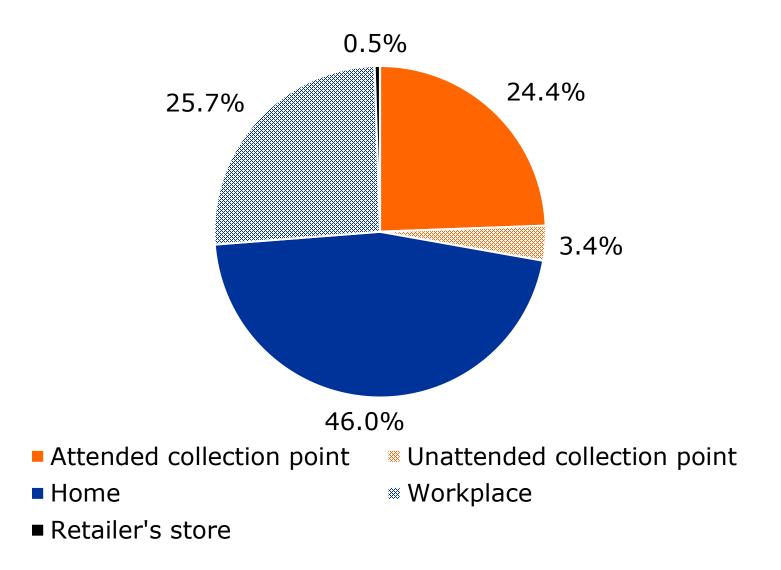
Third part Fourth part online purchase behaviour socio-demographics

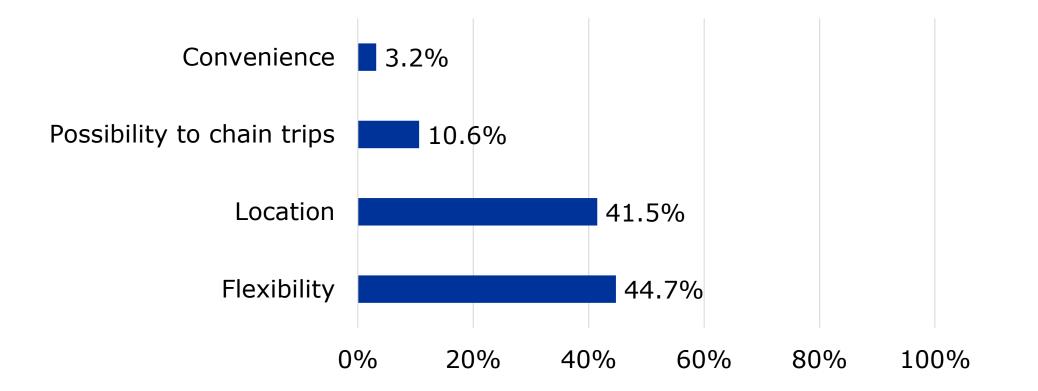
Frequency Percentage	e
Age	
Younger than 24 72 18,7%	
Between 25 and 34 106 27,5%	
Between 35 and 44 99 25,7%	
Between 45 and 54 72 18,7%	
Older than 55 36 9,4%	
Gender	
Male 190 49,4%	
Female 195 50,6%	
Marital status	
Single 106 27,5%	
Cohabiting 95 24,7%	
Married 139 36,1%	
Divorced 30 7,8%	
Widow(er) 15 3,9%	
Professional status	
Employee, full-time 214 55,6%	
Employee, part-time 45 11,7%	
Independent 26 6,8%	
Student 73 19%	
Retired 24 6,2%	
Unemployed 3 0,8%	
Language	
Dutch-speaking 181 47%	
French-speaking 204 53%	

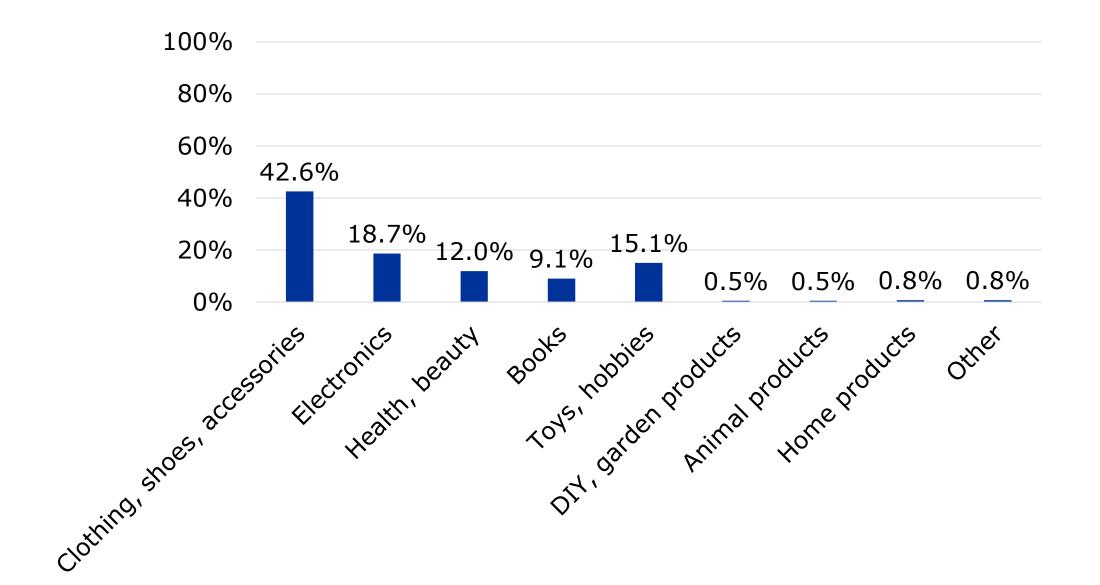




Home delivery failureCollection point delivery

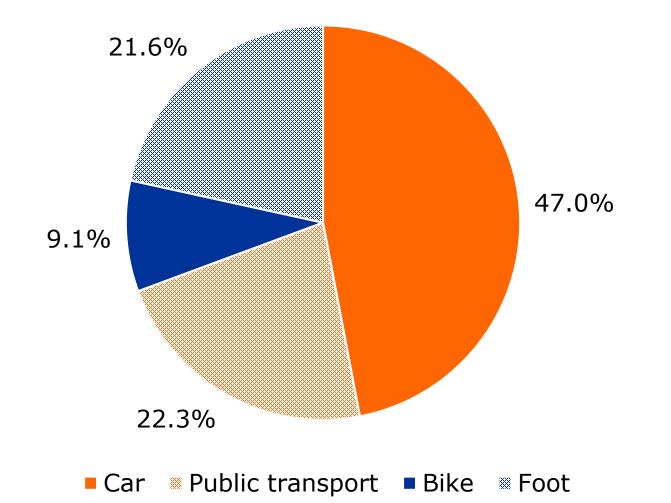


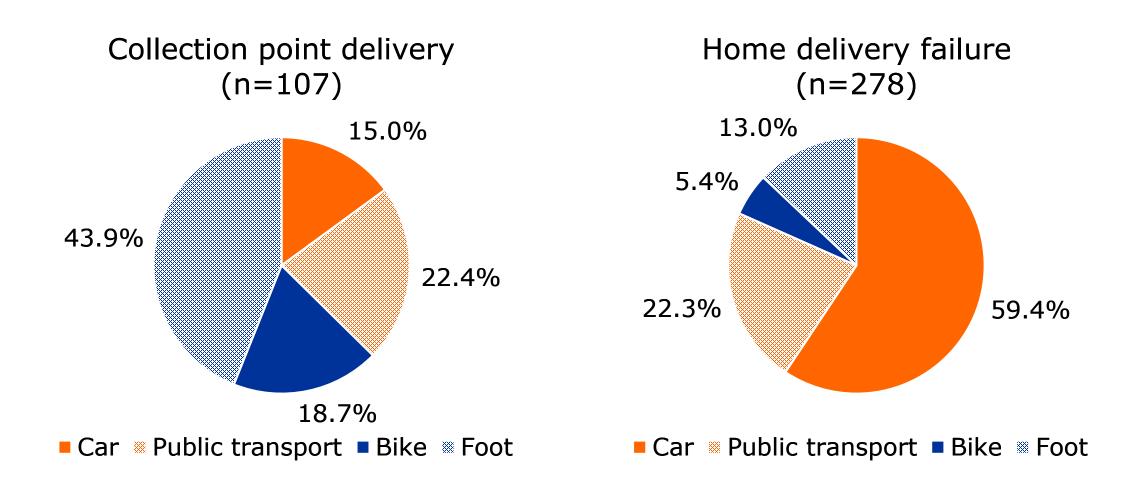


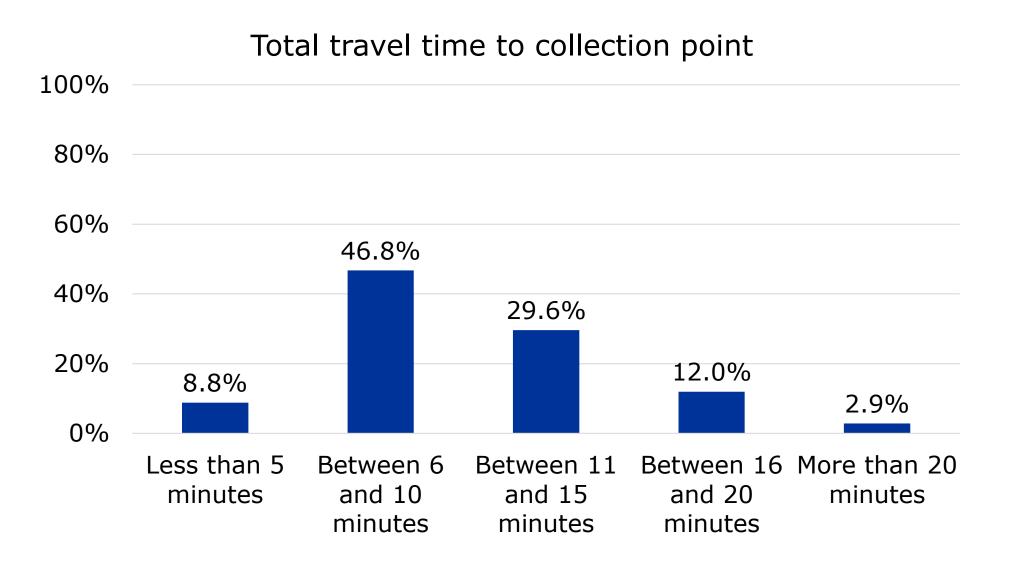


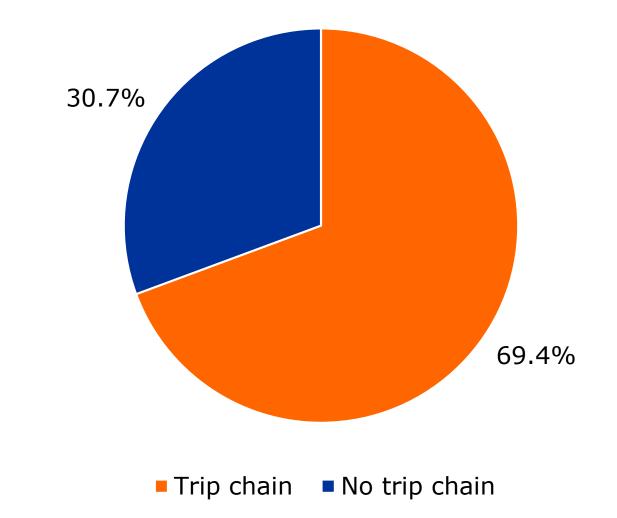
Consumers that prefer collection points...

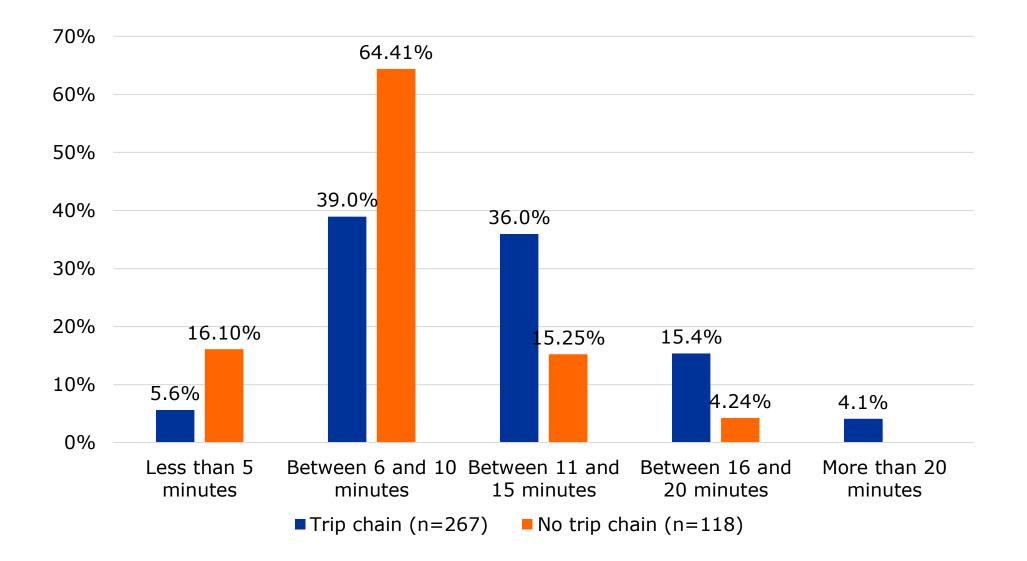
- > are younger, student and single.
- their travel time is shorter.
- they travel on foot or by bike.
- they are satisfied with their collection point.
- they shop more frequently online.
- they consider their online purchases to be replacing their offline purchases.

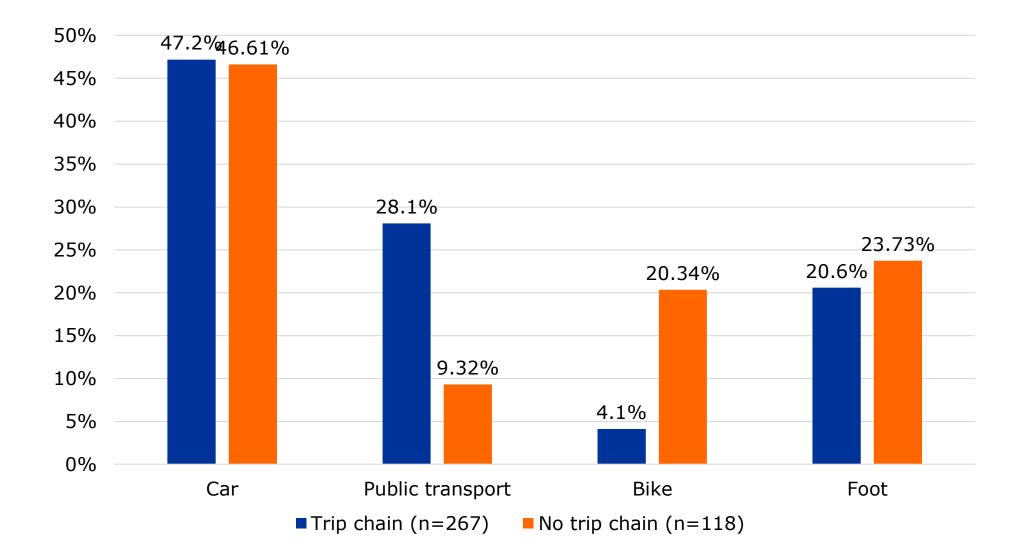












Trip chain activities	Ν	Percentage	Percentage of cases
Shopping for groceries or other necessities	87	26,6%	32,6%
Bringing or picking up someone	43	13,1%	16,1%
Visiting friends/family	38	11,6%	14,2%
Social, cultural or religious activities	28	8,6%	10,5%
School/university	24	7,3%	9,0%
Going to a bar/restaurant	22	6,7%	8,2%
Taking a stroll of a ride for leisure	19	5,8%	7,1%
Doing sports	19	5,8%	7,1%
Services	17	5,2%	6,4%
Leisure shopping	17	5,2%	6,4%
Going out/partying	6	1,8%	2,2%
Going to my workplace	5	1,5%	1,9%
Work-related purposes	2	0,6%	0,7%
Total	327	100,0%	122,5%

Conclusion

- Identification of collection point user-profiles and nonuser profiles.
- Rejection of assumption that consumers primarily walk to collection points and chain collection point trips with work-related trips.
- Confirmation of consumers' delivery location preference importance.
- Future research: testing in and comparing with other contexts.

Let's stay in touch



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